

THE METALS.

Silver, 55¢ per ounce.
Copper, 15¢ per pound; New York.
Lead, \$3.50 per 100 pounds; New York.
Gold, \$1.125.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1902

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.
Fair.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOWELL AND M'CARTY VICTORS IN EASILY WON BATTLE

Candidates of the Bosses Nominated on First Ballot--Bitter Fight on Reciprocity Plank in Which Kearns is Whipped--Sutherland Plays Smooth Politics.

EXCEPT for one hard fall, the Kearns-Smoother combination held the Republican convention at Ogden yesterday in the hollows of its collective hands. It was Senator Kearns who did the tumbling, too, not Apostle Smoother. There was a parting of the ways on the question of Cuban reciprocity, and that is where the senator's political partner tossed him high in the air. The senator is heavily interested in the best sugar industry. Senator Kearns was more anxious to see Cuban reciprocity endorsed by the convention than any other thing. Apostle Smoother couldn't quite see it that way and quietly assisted Congressman Sutherland to belabor the senator.

And he was beaten--black and blue all over. There wasn't a test vote in the convention from the time the temporary chairman's gavel fell until an adjournment without day was reached. But the committee on resolutions had voted so overwhelmingly against any proposition having the faintest resemblance to an endorsement of reciprocity with Cuba that Senator Kearns didn't dare to make a fight on the floor of the convention.

If he had attempted to ram a reciprocity plank down the necks of those delegates, he would have been lamed into political insensibility in just about the length of time necessary to take a vote. The most interesting fight was before the committee on resolutions. Mr. Heath, the Salt Lake member of the committee, and one of Senator Kearns' managers, offered a very innocent little resolution that didn't mention the word "reciprocity," but that was a faint endorsement of the president's course in that regard. The resolution read:

"And we are heartily in favor of such trade relations between our country and Cuba as will prove most beneficial to her languishing industries and not injurious to our own interests, to the end that Cuba shall not be compelled nor permitted to create an enormous public debt at the very threshold of her career that shall prove her undoing and our shame in the years to come. We, therefore, endorse the humble utterances of the late President McKinley and the reputation of his sentiments by President Roosevelt defining our commercial duty toward the people of Cuba."

KEARNS' VAIN APPEAL TO COMMITTEE.

Senator Kearns appeared before the committee and made an appeal for the adoption of this resolution but even that poor crumb was denied him by a vote of something like four to one. A substitute resolution, which said the same thing in different words was offered. It met the fate of its predecessor. The substitute read:

"And we are heartily in favor of such trade relations between our country and Cuba as will prove most beneficial to her languishing industries, the assistance to be given to be so rendered as to bear, if possible, upon all our protected industries alike, without material injury to those of any section of the country." The remainder of the substitute contained the same language as the original.

The vote in committee was such a clear indication of the temper of the convention that the Kearns managers were willing to "compromise" on a straight endorsement of the president without specifications of any kind. Another feature of the committee proceedings which tends to show how thoroughly Senator Kearns' people were "buffaloed," was the rejection of a resolution pledging the support of the Republicans of Utah to Roosevelt for renomination in 1904.

When this resolution was sprung the Sutherlandites immediately voiced a vigorous protest. "If you attempt to run that resolution over us," they said, "we'll fight you on the floor of the convention with a minority report." The bluff had the desired effect. The offending resolution was hastily withdrawn. The real purpose of the Sutherland people was not made apparent until after Chairman John C. Graham had struggled through a laborious reading of the platform in the convention. Then Mr. Sutherland secured recognition. "I move," said he, "that we incorporate in the platform this sentence, to follow our endorsement of the president, 'And we declare it to be the sense of this convention that he be the nominee of the party in 1904 as his own successor.'" The delegates were on their feet in an instant, as if somebody had set off a spring and the cheering was the most spontaneous and genuine of the convention.

SUTHERLAND GOT ALL THE GLORY.

Thus Sutherland, by one of the smoothest little bunco games ever worked in Republican politics in this state, secured all the glory of swinging Utah into the Roosevelt column.

Perhaps the most exciting incident of the day was the row about Senator Beveridge's speech and as this had a very close connection with the reciprocity question, the story properly belongs here. Senator Beveridge, as is very well known, is a strong believer in reciprocity. He was brought to Ogden at the earnest solicitation of Senator Kearns and Perry S. Heath and nobody doubts that their present purpose was to have him talk reciprocity to the convention in the hope of influencing votes for the Kearns faction.

Just the moment it became known that Senator Beveridge was booked to address the convention before the platform was adopted, the trouble began. The fight declared he should not talk and some of the radical insurgents went as far as to say they would hiss him off the stage the moment he began to talk reciprocity. This was proposed, not as an insult to the man, Beveridge, but to the effort to bring an unfair influence into the deliberations of the convention.

A rumor was immediately circulated that unless the delegates permitted Senator Beveridge to address them in open convention, the gentleman from Indiana would refuse to speak. That didn't frighten the Moros a particle. They said, "Very well, then, let Senator Beveridge hustle right straight back to Indianapolis or some other senator town." Finally the question was passed up to the state executive committee. That body met at noon in parlor C of the Reed hotel and gravely chewed over the matter.

All the members of the body were at their wits' end when John C. Graham of Provo solved the problem. Mr. Graham moved that the committee turn the row over to the committee on permanent organization and order of business with a recommendation that Senator Beveridge be invited to address the convention after its business was concluded. The motion was adopted very promptly and the caucuses that had been going on in the Reed corridors between Senator Kearns, Mr. Heath, Weber Stake President Shurtliff, who displayed the ostentatious zeal of the alleged new convert, Colonel A. B. Hayes, Joe Lippman, Ben Heywood and others were discontinued.

BEVERIDGE WAS SIDETRACKED.

When the permanent organization committee reported, all hands looked for something about Senator Beveridge, but the Indiana statesman "didn't get a call," as they say on the race track. And in justice to Senator Beveridge, it

THERE was a delay of forty minutes in calling the convention together.

It was caused by the absence of Secretary Nelson. He was not on hand with his call at 11 o'clock, the hour stated for the convening of the Republicans, and nothing could be done, so Chairman Christensen decided, until the missing secretary could be located. The last seen of him he was "politicating" with his friends on the street corner near the opera house. Messengers were sent in every direction.

There was a great to-do about his mysterious absence. John D. Murphy, who was to make a set speech when he was introduced as temporary chairman, was in a great state of mind, for he seemingly felt the weight of his speech upon his mind. He wore a troubled look, but it did not compare with that which Christensen carried around with him as he looked over the half-filled theatre in quest of his missing assistant.

It was a great state of affairs. The unexpected happened. To fill in the great gap of nothing, the band--held's from Salt Lake--which occupied the orchestra portion of the theatre, was called upon to play several enlivening tunes to buoy up the spirits of the waiting delegates.

A Chilly Opening.

They needed something to cheer them up. It was a mighty dismal aspect--from a stage point of view, where the newspaper men and the officers of the convention, and two delegations sat. It was, indeed, the theatre was chilly, but not half so much as the morning session of the convention. And the decorations were few and far between.

Speaking of the crowd, when the convention was called to order, there were really fewer people in the theatre than ever before attended a Republican state convention in Utah. It was a disappointment. And a bitter one to the leaders and the delegates. Had it not been for the special trainload from Salt Lake, which brought up more spectators and politicians than it did delegates, the convention hall would have presented a more north pole aspect than it did. And the realization was sufficient to take the dander out of the most ardent Republican.

It had a seemingly depressing effect upon Chairman Murphy when he arose to make his much anticipated speech. He seemed to be in a friendly conference. While he indulged in the usual Republican oratory, still he did not throw the warmth and vigor into his remarks that he usually does. His gestures were not as agile or as sweeping as upon former memorable occasions. There was a tinge of restraint about them, as though he was afraid to let his hands get too far away from his body into the cool atmosphere of the half-empty theatre for fear they would be chilled. He seemed to want to keep them close where the heat thrown out by his body would keep them warm.

Decorations Not Extravagant.

The decorations were in keeping with the temperature of the theatre. There were just three American flags to be seen. One was used to decorate the table used by the chairman; another was hung down from the top of the arch over the front of the stage, and the third one was a long pole, which marked the Salt Lake county delegation. It was brought to Ogden by some thoughtful enthusiastic Republican. When Chairman Murphy made one of his happy remarks, an effort was made to wave the flag, but the bunting was so twisted around the staff that it could not be straightened out until after the burst of enthusiasm had lost itself in the empty upper part of the theatre.

From up in the flies on the stage were draped in red, white and blue bunting, torn into strips about four inches wide. They hung as an inverted canopy over those who occupied the stage. A few palms and a picture of President



TEXAS OIL FIELDS ABLAZE AND THE WORST IS FEARED

BEAUMONT, Tex., Sept. 11.--The oil field is on fire, and, judging from the great volume of smoke which is flowing from Spindletop, there is grave fear that great loss will be sustained, if the field is not entirely destroyed. The fire started early in the evening in some waste oil along the Texas & Sabine tracks and burned about sixty feet of trestle. This was gotten under control and it was believed that all danger had passed, but in the meanwhile the fire had been communicated to the field and a number of huge settling tanks, containing thousands of barrels of petroleum, have already exploded, and others are reported as being in the direct line of the fire, which has spread over a wide area.

The tank known as the Higgins tank has blown off its top and the burning oil is running along the ground, and this may be communicated to other tanks.

At 1:30 this morning the telegraph operator at Gladys says he fears he will be compelled to leave his post, and all means of communication will be cut off. The workmen on the hill are standing around unable to do anything, even toward protecting the portion of the field which is not yet on fire. The entire apparatus of the fire department is being loaded on cars to be sent to the field and a large number of people will go on trains.

EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA

Lieutenant Colonel Maus Thinks the Worst Is Over in the Philippine Islands.

San Francisco, Sept. 11.--Lieutenant Colonel M. P. Maus, who was commissioner of public health for the Philippine islands and who was recently relieved from duty, was a passenger on the transport Meade, which arrived today. Colonel Maus had entire control of the fight waged against the epidemic of cholera in the islands. He is hopeful of the outlook, and thinks the worst is over. He declares that the disease was brought to Manila by ships from Hongkong. As a rule, only the lower classes contract the

disease, and they only through their own indiscretions. The most rigid sanitary measures have been adopted in Manila and throughout the archipelago. Sterilization is resorted to every one, and all food is inspected. Cases are invariably isolated when discovered. Colonel Maus thinks the epidemic will die out before Nov. 1. The chief difficulty he had to contend with, he says, was the fatalism of the natives and the opposition of the Spanish friars, who told the natives they did not have cholera.

WINTER IS APPROACHING.

Lead, S. D., Sept. 11.--The first snow-storm of the season set in early today. It is melting here as it falls. At Bald Mountain and other points north of here the ground is white.

Chevyenne, Wyo., Sept. 11.--A cold wave swept over Wyoming last night, and the morning snow began to fall and the mercury dropped to 30 degrees.

IDAHO SCANDAL IS BEING AIRED

Evidence in the Case of Warden Arney and Dr. Dubois.

THE AFFIDAVIT PRODUCED

WOMAN SAYS SHE SIGNED IT IN ORDER TO GET A PARDON.

(Special to The Herald.)

BOISE, Ida., Sept. 11.--The main feature of the celebrated penitentiary scandal case today was the denial of Mrs. Josie Kensler of ever telling anyone but Attorney Dunton of her misfortune. The preliminary examination of Warden Charles E. Arney and Physician Jesse K. Dubois of the state penitentiary was begun before Judge Koelsch this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

These are the prison officials who are alleged to have committed the crime of abortion upon the person of Mrs. Josie Kensler, the only woman confined in the penitentiary, in order to avoid a scandal in their administration of affairs at the institution.

Public Shut out.

The court room by the time the hour for the hearing had arrived was packed with the morbidly curious, but these met with a great disappointment just at the opening of the court by the announcement that none but the accused parties, the witnesses, the attorneys, the officers of the court and the press representatives would be allowed to remain in the courtroom. They filed silently into the hallway, and for some time remained in the corridors of the building discussing the particulars of the case which have been known to the public.

County Attorney Frawley and Attorney General Martin are conducting the prosecution of the case, and James H. Hawley and George M. Parsons represent the defendants. While a fair beginning was made this afternoon, the examination will not be completed today. It is probably a large portion of tomorrow will be necessary to receive all the evidence, as every step in the case will be stubbornly contested by both sides.

It is seldom that such an array of counsel has appeared in the preliminary hearing of a criminal case. Mrs. Kensler, the woman in the case, whose attorney, H. W. Dunton, filed the complaint against the two officials, was brought into the courtroom on an order from the court by Guard Fulton. She was given a good seat, and took a great interest in the proceedings. Before the crowd was cleared away she cast the gaze of the men in the audience unflinchingly.

Tale of a Turnkey.

Turnkey C. D. Chinn was the first witness called. He said he was well acquainted with the parties interested in the case. He told of the visit of Dr. Dubois to the penitentiary about 10 o'clock on the night of July 22, just after the trouble is alleged to have occurred. He went with the doctor to the cell of Mrs. Kensler. The witness said that, entering the cell Dr. Dubois felt her pulse and asked her about her sickness and then said she would get along all right.

Mrs. Kensler was handed the statement she had made to Dunton and Martin. She read it and identified it as the one she had signed. The signed statement was then offered in evidence and admitted, after some argument by Mr. Hawley, and, continuing, Mrs. Kensler testified that she signed the affidavit because Mr. Dunton, her attorney, asked her. He told her that her husband was waiting for pardon had been rejected, but if she would sign this it would be received, and he and Martin would see she got it.

An adjournment was then taken until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

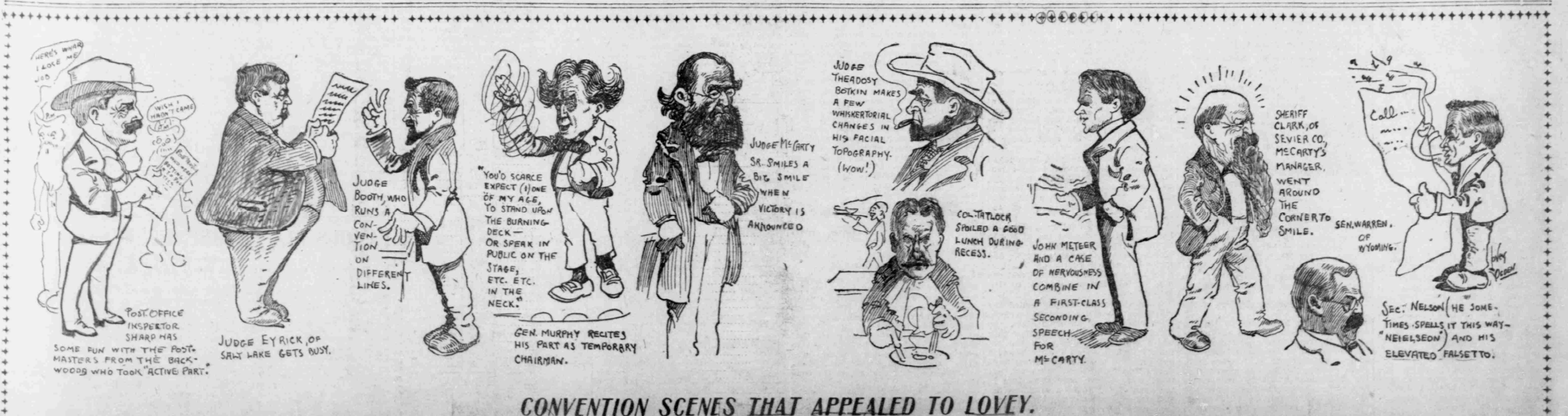
Mrs. Kensler's examination is finished for the present. Meantime she is in the custody of the sheriff.

A VICTIM OF ROYALTY.

London, Sept. 11.--Margery Kingdon, a stylishly dressed woman, charged in a police court yesterday with the crime of disorderly conduct, created a great deal of excitement in court by claiming that she had purposely caused herself to be picked up in order to draw attention to her claim against the late Duke of Clarence, brother of the Prince of Wales, and asserted that she had lost her husband and children in order to save the duke's name, and that now she had come all the way from India to get her rights.

(Continued on Page 2.)

(Continued on Page 2.)



CONVENTION SCENES THAT APPEALED TO LOVEY.